The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

THE PRESS will advocate a speedy restoration of the Union. We will strive to render it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and no pains will be spared to make its miscellaneous department acceptable to all classes.

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SALEM IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Editor of People's Press:

SALEM, N. C., OCT., 3, '67.

DEAR SIR:—I have received from my nephew, J. W. Fries, at Chapel Hill, an extract out of an old N. C. paper, published in 1793, having reference more particularly to our Moravian settlements in and around Salem. His attention was called to it by Gov. Swain.

It is exceedingly interesting, and I have no doubt would be so estimated by many of your readers, and I would therefore ask you to publish it. Observe, if you please, the high character given our forefathers, and let us not be ashamed of our "Dutch settlement," as some sneeringly call it, but continue to deserve the name and character which our place and denomination has heretofore enjoyed. I append Mr. Fries's letter. Yours, &c.,

E. A. VOGLER.

CHAPEL HILL, Oct. 1st, '67.

MR. E. A. VOGLER.

Dear Uncle:—Enclosed please find an extract from an old State paper, which will speak for itself.

Gov. Swain showed it to me in a bound volume of the "Journal." I at once copied it, and now send it to you, because I know you are always interested in whatever relates to our much loved town.

If the Editor of the "Press" will publish it, I think it will be highly interesting to many of his readers.

Yours truly,

J. W. FRIES.

Extract from "The North Carolina Journal," printed at Halifax, by Abraham Hodge, February 20th, 1793.

Copy of a letter from the county of Surry, N. C., to a gentleman in Halifax.

SIR:—In answer to your queries respecting the present state of the Moravian settlements, and the progress of manufactures and agriculture in the county of Surry, you will please to accept the following detail. It is not as accurate, or rather as full as I could wish to make it; but the deficiency is only owing to the want of time to extend my enquiries, and do more complete justice to the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants.

This county lies north of Salisbury, about 20 miles, and although not very extensive, and less than many counties in the State, contains upwards of seven thousand inhabitants; the soil is generally well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, and other small grain. The most unfavorable seasons have never yet produced any thing like a want or even a scarcity of bread, and large quantities of flour, whisky, &c., are every year carried to market.

Surry contains four villages, the most considerable and flourishing is that of Salem; it is advantageously situated in point of health, inland trade, and manufactures. It enjoys an elevated site upon a ridge, yet the inhabitants command a sufficient quantity of water, not only for the use and safety of the village, but to drive any machinery necessary in their manufactories.

There are employed in this town: White Smiths, 2; Tanners, 4; Saddlers, 2; Blacksmiths, 2; Skin dressers, 2; Potters, 3; Paper makers, 5; Brick makers, 3; Silver smiths, 1; Shoemakers, 6; Coopers, 2; Hatters, 4; Tailors, &c., 3; Carpenters, 2; Tobacconists, 1; Joiners, 4; Gunsmiths, 1; Chandlers, 1; Weavers, 6; Bakers, 1; Distillers and Brewers, 2; Dyers, 1; Apothecary, 1.

These are the settled inhabitants, and journeymen are occasionally hired. In addition to these, there are several families whose farms are adjoining the town. The principal officers of the Moravian society reside here, and Mr. T. Bagge, their merchant, keeps perhaps the best assorted country store in the United States. The public buildings are large and convenient, and handsomely finished in the Moravian style. The dwelling houses are generally of brick, well designed for comfort and convenience, and have a very neat appearance.

A few miles from Salem is the little village of Bethabara. Its population has rather decreased, owing to the neighborhood of Salem. There are, however, 3 Potters, 2 Shoemakers, 2 Distillers, 2 Saddlers, 1 Weaver, 1 Blacksmith, who find full employment, notwithstanding the neighborhood of the other towns, and distilling is carried on as extensively as in Salem.

The village of Bethania presents itself next, with a few plain but well built houses, surrounded by a beautiful assemblage of little farms, cultivated in the German manner, and exclusive of the farmers and their families it contains: Wagon-makers, 4; Blacksmiths, 4; Weavers, 3; Silversmiths, 1; Shoe-makers, 2; Tanners, 2; and six Distilleries. The manufacture of grain liquors is pushed forward here with great spirit, and furnishes a market for the wheat, rye, buckwheat, &c., of that part of the country. By this means the farmer economises on the part of transportation, and his produce becomes a *cash article* in any county in the State.

This place has already become famous for its cider, which they make of various kinds, and equal to any in the world.

These three villages are situated on the Wacovia Tract, and the inhabitants are all, or generally, Moravians, a people remarkable for their orderly behavior, plain, obliging manners, unvaried economy, and a steady, unremitting industry. This particular society reflects great honor on the *Unitas Fratrum*, and their example has been attended with a beneficial effect on their neighbors of a different denomination.

Another town has already made a respectable beginning, called German Town, laid out on the plan of its name-sake in Pennsylvania, on one of the great roads. It promises a good situation for tradesmen, where provisions will always be cheap, with a rich and extensive east and north settlement, to supply with their manufactures.

As to the manufactures in the county, I have received information of near one hundred looms, exclusive of those in the towns. These amply supply the inhabitants with linen and cotton fabrics of different kinds, so as to diminish greatly the consumption of calicoes and Manchester stuffs, and exclude altogether the imported coarser linens. Indeed, I have seen fine linen, mixed, striped, and twilled worsted stuffs, jeans, dimity, and even muslin, so well manufactured in their domestic way, that if they had the means of finishing them off in the European method, they could only have been distinguished by their superiority in strength and durability. We have only one fulling mill now at work; several hundred yards of coarse woolen cloth were fulled and dyed here during the last year.

There are also three considerable tanneries besides those in the towns, and a large quantity of leather is tanned by the farmers themselves; these tanners, however, find sufficient encouragement, and a ready sale for their leather in the county and adjacent part of Virginia. We have fourteen grist mills running, seven of these are geared, manufacturing mills. The late improvements of the ingenious Mr. Evans have not yet been applied to any of them, but preparations are making for this valuable addition.

Our Paper Mill deserves also to be mentioned. This expensive undertaking very properly attracted the attention of the Legislature and they advanced some money by way of loan to the proprietor. There are only five hands employed in the business at present, but they are capable of supplying the whole State with that important article. It is necessary to observe, we are entirely indebted to the industry and enterprise of Mr. G. Shober for this valuable manufacture, the Moravian society being in no manner connected with him in the business.

This county and others adjoining, are abundantly supplied with iron ore; but the works now erected are on so small a scale, that they can barely furnish iron enough for the neighboring consumption. I wish some means could be found to induce some men of enterprise and ability to vest their capitals in this business. If well managed, it must prove lucrative to them and greatly beneficial to the State. Among others, let me say, grant a bounty to home-made nails, spikes, and some other articles of ironmongery.

We have also a number of interesting natural curiosities—among them a quarry of asbestos, or the flax and cotton stone; but I may postpone a description of these for the present, as they were not an object of your enquiry.

I am, &c.

The Strasburg railway, in France, has just introduced three story carriages—first class, second, and third, according to height.

A man recently died in the Police Station at Rahway, who is said to have spent ten thousand dollars in rum within a few years.

The driver of an ox-cart in New London, fell under the wheel, he called out "Whoa!" justly, and the obedient oxen not only stopped, but backed the cart over him again.

Mrs. Tom Thumb promenades Broadway in black silk dress and basque, jocky hat and dark kid gloves.

A sale of 2,000 copies of any book is required now a days to pay for the expense of publication. Before the war 1,000 was sufficient.

Excess of ceremony shows a want of good breeding. That civility is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

The largest room in the world—room for improvement.

The surest way to lose your health is to keep drinking other people's.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

SALEM, Sept. 30, 1867.

MR. BLUM:

Will you please publish the enclosed instructions for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, requiring the most stringent enforcement of the Internal Revenue Law, which I believe has not yet been published in any of the N. C. papers.

Very respectfully,

D. H. STARBUCK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 16th, 1867.

Sir:—

I desire to call your attention again to the necessity of renewed and persistent efforts to vigorously enforce the laws for the prevention of frauds upon the revenue, especially in regard to distilled spirits. In view of the peculiar temptations to men engaged in the manufacture and shipment of spirits, to defraud the revenue, it is needless to say that the government has most pressing need of your best services, for it is upon you, and often times upon you alone, that it must rely for the enforcement of the laws in this regard both civil and criminal.

Wherever the government contents itself with subjecting the violators of the law when actually discovered, tried and found guilty, to pecuniary penalties alone, the evil seems but to increase. It is, therefore, the object of this communication chiefly to ask your co-operation in an effort to administer more vigorously the *penal* provisions of the statute.

Imprisonment seems almost the only thing that can neither be delegated nor paid from an insurance fund, and nothing less than the wholesome fear of it is sufficient to restrain this class of wrong doers. I desire you, most earnestly, not only to give special attention to the enforcement of the several penalties prescribed by law in such cases, but that where conviction has been obtained and the punishment is in the alternative, either fine or imprisonment, you will press the Court for sentence of imprisonment rather than of fine.

In some localities, parties who have subjected themselves to fines or imprisonment or fines and imprisonment, have been allowed by the District Attorneys, under the discretionary power claimed and exercised by them in criminal proceedings, to come into Court and pleading *nolo contendere*, to be dismissed on payment of a fine.

Whatever warrant in law and practice there may be for this disposition of such cases, it manifestly results very much to the detriment of the best interests of the revenue, and it is hoped that the practice will be discontinued.

I regret to state that distillers and holders of spirits seem to have turned their attention to corrupting the Revenue officers themselves, and am mortified by the apparent frequency of these cases. No greater service to the revenue and the country can be rendered by you than in visiting such with the utmost severity. The law in regard to conspiracies and corruptions seems ample and only requires enforcement. That you will specially enforce it as against any and all officers of the Revenue so found corrupt, is particularly and earnestly enjoined upon you. Whenever you have in your possession or can obtain evidence tending to show collusion on the part of revenue officers with dishonest tax-payers, I desire not only that it be taken to the Court, but that a statement of the same be transmitted to me for presentation to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

I beg to remind you that you are in a position of great responsibility, and that without your willing and active co-operation, crimes go unpunished and the laws fall into contempt.

I do not make this appeal to you without strong convictions of its propriety and pressing necessity, and while I solicit your best efforts in the direction indicated, I shall, at all times, be ready to co-operate with you with all the means in my power.

To avoid any possible misconstruction on the part of any District Attorney, I think it proper to add that a copy of this letter is addressed to every U. S. District Attorney in the country.

Very respectfully,

A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

D. H. STARBUCK, Esq.,
U. S. Dist. Attorney, Salem, N. C.

Pure Air.

Whatever renders the blood impure, tends to originate consumption. Whatever makes the air impure, makes the blood impurer. It is the air we breathe which purifies the blood. And if the water we use to wash our clothing is dirty, it is impossible to wash our clothing clean, so if the air we breathe is impure, it is impossible for it to abstract the impurities from the blood. What then are some of the more prominent things which render the air impure? It is the nature of still air to become impure. Running water purifies itself. Air in motion, drafts of air, are self-purifiers. Thus it is that the air of a close room becomes impure invariably.

Thus it is that close rooms bring consumption to countless thousands. Hence all rooms should be so constructed as to have a constant draft of air passing through them. The neglect of it murders myriads. A man of ordinary size renders a hogshead of air unfit for breathing, consumes its blood-purifying qualities every hour, so perfectly, that if a man could re-breathe a full breath of his own the next instant after its expiration, without any intermixture with the outer air, he would be instantly suffocated. Hence sleeping in close rooms, even though alone, or sitting for a short time in a crowded vehicle, or among a large assembly, is perfectly corrupting to the blood. Close bed-rooms make the graves of thousands.

How Gold Coins are Counted.

The coin is sent into the "Gold" Bureau in the New York Sub-Treasury from banks, the Custom-house and other sources, where it is counted and examined. The coin counters take a bag of specie, empty it upon a table and assort it, separating the smaller from the larger coin, not by the slow process of handling each piece, but by throwing it into a sieve, which by the simplest act of agitation permits the smallest pieces in a sieve with smaller pieces to drop through in a sieve with smaller holes and so on until the separation is completed. This apparatus is the invention of Mr. E. H. Birdsall, the Superintendent of the De-

After the coins are assorted, they are examined to detect counterfeits. This is done very rapidly, but so accustomed are the clerks to handle coin that they never fail to discover counterfeits or filled pieces. I was shown several specimens of the counterfeiter's work, which have been purchased by Mr. Birdsall as curiosities. One was a $20 gold piece, to all appearance perfect as possible; the weight was correct, as also were the size and general character, but it was a filled coin. The operators take a saw with which they cut through the edge of the piece, separating it in half. They then prepare the material which is to supply the abstracted gold and insert it between the halves. The whole is then submitted to pressure and heat at the same time, by which the union is made perfect. The piece is then re-milled and ready for re-issue.

Antiquarians may remember that the gold pieces they used to carry were of different color; some were yellow and others brassy in hue, while others were of copper color. The reason for this is explained thus: When the gold poured into the mint from California in large quantities, as it did soon after the discovery of that precious metal, the machinery of the mint was insufficient to thoroughly separate the silver from it, and consequently it was coined with a large portion of that alloy, giving it a brassy hue. Now the machinery is perfect and all gold coined has a copper hue. In a handful of gold one may see almost half a dozen shades of color, and when this fact is considered it will be seen that the counterfeiter has no easy task before him. But so expert, are some of these fellows, that they have actually filled pieces which they could not detect themselves, and finally adopted a mark, which they placed upon the head of liberty, upon the face, so that they could identify it again. Experts in handling coin soon come to detect the filled pieces by the appearance which they bore in consequence of having been subjected to heat in the re-union, but the operators baffled the application of this test by putting at the same time a number of perfect coins which had also been subjected to perfect heat. Now it requires men of large experience in handling coin to detect the imperfection. Counterfeits of base metal entire are easy of detection. If a counterfeit or filled coin comes into the gold room, it is cut through and then returned to the party sending it, who is required to substitute good money for it.

After the coin is assorted and examined, it is counted, but not in the way people ordinarily count money. A known quantity—say $500 or $1,000 is placed in one scale and coin poured into the other until it is counterbalanced. Then there may be a slight variation, but not sufficient to announce the abscence of one coin, and the variation is attributed to the wearing of the gold by circulation, and the amount of the scale is considered correct. In this way $5,000 are counted, and then they are deposited in a bag and ready to be sent to the safe, but not, however, before one bag has been weighed against another, and thus all errors in amount are guarded against.—*New York Letter in Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Sad Condition of Galveston, Texas.

The following is an extract from a private letter written from Galveston, Texas, Sept. 12, 1867, by General J. Warren Bell, special agent, Treasury Department, to a gentleman in Washington.

"As to this city there is no language adequate to describe the fearful reality. September is designed to prove its extreme results. Yesterday, and the day previous, each thirty-two deaths from yellow-fever, and to-day, with the wind from the south, which to the afflicted brings no healing, but *death* on its wings, a large number of the thousands who are sick must die. It is said that over five thousand persons had the disease, and that there is no dry now when there are not at least fifteen hundred sick. The city is really "a place of sickness and death." There is nothing more appalling than the condition of things here. The groans of the dying on the battle field are not more agonizing than the moanings of the sick and dying here. It is simply impossible to give a correct idea, and equally impossible for the medicine and charitable associations to render anything like the necessary attention to the sick and dying. The Howard Association, the Charity hospitals, the Masons and Odd Fellows having exhausted treasure time and energy, are now almost at their wit's end. Aid cannot come with requisite speed—sympathy is useless unaccompanied with material aid. Nursing attentions are far more necessary and fraught with more beneficial results than even the physician's skill. Remittances to the Howard Association will be received with weeping gratitude by the suffering and their friends. Something must be done immediately for relief. Stores have been closed for weeks with none to furnish the needy. Many who *have* means have offered *all*

YOUTH'S COLUMN.

Handkerchief Flirtations.

for nursing and attention, while many who have nothing, die for want of attention. A new cemetery, just opened, is already crowded; and the city of Galveston is *doomed*, with no hope for actual relief until cold weather, which in our latitude is in November or later. May she kindly disposed, who have abundance, give of their means. It will be casting bread upon the waters, and after many days they may find it."

tations by means of handkerchiefs. The language of flowers is out of date. It is too elaborate and roundabout a mode of conveying the tender emotions. Commend to us the handkerchief. The use of it is so handy, so natural and so easily acquired, that any one who has tried it will at once perceive its advantages over the old complicated system. The handkerchief, too is suggestive in connection with flirtations. Think of the troubles that poor Desdemona got into by not taking proper care of that ill starred handkerchief which the Egyptian woman gave to old Mrs. Othello. Truly, as his Moorship, remarked, "there's magic in the web of it." Let any one look in of a Saturday afternoon, to the matinees at some of our theatres, and he will say that there is a vast deal of meaning in a handkerchief. But hitherto if has been an unwritten language, and those who use it have known but little of its fundamental principles. Hence the many mistakes and misconceptions which too often follow, just as with two persons conversing in a language with which both are unfamiliar. The following key may serve as a useful guide, to the young of both sexes, who are ambitious to acquire this elegant accomplishment:

Drawing across the lips—Desirous of getting acquainted.
Drawing across the eyes—I'm sorry.
Taking by center—You are too willing.
Dropping—We will be friends.
Twirling in both hands—Indifference.
Drawing across the cheek—I love you.
Drawing through the hands—I hate you.
Letting it rest on the right cheek—Yes.
Letting it rest on the left cheek—No.
Twirling in left hand I wish to get rid of you.
Twirling in right hand—I love another.
Folding it—I wish to speak with you.
Over the shoulder—Follow me.
Opposition corners in both hands—Wait for me.
Drawing across the forehead—We are watched.
Placing on left ear—I have a message for you.
Letting it remain on the eye—You are cruel.
Winding round the forefinger—I am engaged.

A Horrible Plaything---An Adder Petted by a Child.

We have often read of children and venemous snakes, but we never had a case to come under our immediate observation until yesterday. In the afternnoon the two little daughters of Mr. C. C. Lieben, aged three and five years respectively, were engaged in playing in the front yard of their home on Iowa street, when the oldest child ran into the house, and told the servant girl to run out and see her sister, who was playing with a big snake. The servant thought nothing of it, and continued her work. In a few minutes the child again besought her to go right out, for the snake was hissing at "sissy." The girl went out and was struck speechless, and made to grow pale. On the brick walk, near the front gate, sat the little child, laughing and patting a huge snake on the head!—The snake was coiled up like a spiral spring, and with elevated head and protuding fangs, was allowing the child to play with it. It was a blackish monster, streaked and spotted with green. When the child would cease patting it, the snake would strike at the little one's hand, and stiffen as if preparing to jump at the child. Then the little one would tap its head, and it would lower its head and remain passive. The servant stood for a moment unable to say a word. At last she shrieked for Mrs. Lieben, who came out. She also was seized with terror, but waited only a moment before she seized her child and bore her away. A lady, who resides next door, alarmed by the servant girl's cries had now arrived upon the scene. Before the snake uncoiled itself she threw a brick at it, which struck upon its head and stunned it. A man who was passing by then stepped in and killed the snake. It measured thirty-eight inches in length, was of the kind known as the house adder, the bite or sting of which is said to be terribly poisonous. The child had a narrow escape from an awful death.

Dubuque Times, 16th.

Indian Religious Ceremony.

A correspondent of the Indian Commission going up the Missouri river, writes as follows: Some of the religious ceremonies of the Yankton Indians, which have been witnessed by Gov. Faulk as recent as 1864, would hardly be believed by many. The most ridiculous of these rites is the worship of the sun, which takes place in the summer season. A tall pole is driven in the ground, and around the centre pole a number of shorter poles are stuck down, and the top is covered like a miniature circus pavillion, and drawings of horses and wild animals are placed as emblems on this altar. The worshippers for two days march around the altar, blowing and tooting a short whistle made of bone. On the third day the converts, consisting of young men, approach the altar, when a leading man of the tribe takes a sharp knife, and grasping as much flesh as he can in his hand on the breast of the convert, he plunges the knife through the flesh, and ties one end of a rope in the gash. The other end of the rope is tied to the top of the sunpole, when the convert travels round, dancing, singing and pulling back on the rope until the rope tears out the flesh, and the young man falls down exhausted. He is then considered a brave man, and is initiated in a secret order, whose governing principles are a contempt of death, the capture of scalps and the stealing of horses. At the close of the ceremony their shoulders and then cast the "shoulder steak" upon the altar, as a propitiation to the Great Spirit. It is odd to think that at the present time a trip direct from St. Louis can be taken to the spot where these barbarous practices can be witnessed.

How Long We Might Live.

Professor Faraday adopts Florin's physiological theory that the natural age of man is one hundred years. The duration of life he believes to be measured by the time of growth. When once the bones and epiphyses are united, the body grows no more, and it is at twenty years that this union is effected in man. In the camel it takes place at eight; in the horse at five; in the lion at four; in the dog at two; in the rabbit at one. The natural termination of life is five removes from these several points. Man, being twenty years in growing, lives five times twenty years, that is one hundred; the camel is eight years in growing, and lives five times eight years, that is to say forty years; the horse is five years in growing, and he lives twenty-five years; and so with other animals. The man who does not die of sickness, lives everywhere from eight to one hundred years. Providence has given to man a century of life, but he does not attain it because he inherits diseases, eats unwholesome food, gives license to passions, and permits vexations to disturb his healthy equipoise. He does not die, he kills himself. The learned Professor also divides life into two equal halves, growth and decline, and the halves into infancy, youth, verility and age. Infancy extends to the twentieth year; youth to the fiftieth, because it is during this period that the tissues become firm; verility from fifty to seventy-five, during which the organism remains complete, and at seventy-five old age commences, to last a longer or shorter time, as the diminution of reserved forces is hastened or retarded.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

A GERMAN TRUST SONG.

Just as God leads me I must go;
I would not ask to choose my way,
Content with what he will bestow,
Assured he will not lead me stray;
So as he leads my path I make,
And step by step I gladly take,
A child in him confiding.

Just as God leads I am content,
I rest me calmly in his hands;
That which he has decreed and sent—
That which his will for me commands,
I would that he should all fulfill,
That I should do his gracious will,
In Living or in dying.

Just as God leads me I resign;
I trust me to my Father's will;
When reason's rays deceptive shine,
His counsel would I yet fulfil,
That which his love ordained as right,
Before he brought me to the light,
My all to him resigning.

Just as God leads me I resign;
In faith, in hope, in suffering true;
His strength is ever by my side—
Can aught my hold on him undo?
I hold me firm in patience knowing
That God my life is still bestowing—
The best in kindness sending.

Just as God leads I onward go,
Oft amid thorns and briars keen;
God does not yet his guidance show—
But in the end it shall be seen
How by a living father's will
Faithful and true he leads me still.

Don't be too severe upon yourself and your own feelings; keep on, don't faint, be energetic to the last.

Remember that every person, however low, has rights and feelings. In all contentions let peace be rather your object than triumph; value triumph only as the means of peace.

Find fault, when you must find fault, in private, if possible, and some time after the offense, rather than at the time. The blamed are less inclined to resist, when they are blamed without witnesses.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright man, the end of that man is peace.

Love reposes in the depths of a pure soul, as the drop of dew, in the calyx of a flower.

Red noses are like light-houses to warn voyagers on the sea of life off the coast of Malaga, Jamaica, Santa Cruz and Holland.

THOUGHTS FROM JOUBERT.—"Nothing is made out of nothing;" but the sovereign power of God is not nothing: it is the source of matter as well as of spirit.

It seems to me in the far future of another life, they will be the happiest, who will not have had in their existence here a single moment which they cannot recall with satisfaction. Up there, as down here, our memorial will be an important part of our good and of our ill.

God has put into man not only the love of himself but also the love of others. The wherefore of most of our qualities is, that we are the work of God.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1867.

AGENTS.

J. B. Hunter & Co., Portsmouth, Va. are our agents to receive advertisements and subscriptions, in that city.

WHAT ARE YOU FOR?

This is a question frequently asked, latterly, among politicians. That a diversity of opinion exists among well-informed persons, upon the situation, is apparent,—but one thing is certain, policy indicates that the South should be united upon the shortest road back into the Union, and that is by accepting the Congressional reconstruction act. That's what we are for.

For the past two years and more, the people of the South have been living between hopes and fears,—hopes of a speedy settlement of our yet pending difficulties, and full restoration into the Union; and fears that the position of the President and the opposition of some of the leading men of the South to the proposed plan of reconstruction, will not only defer that much hoped for event, but perhaps even inaugurate another war.

We are not very sanguine of an early settlement of our difficulties, but hope, with many others, that this, our darkest day, may be the precursor of a bright and brilliant future. We repeat, what we have so often said, that the restoration of the Union is the main, indeed, the only vital issue before the people of the South.

The great *first* want of the people is a restored, a fully united country,—nothing is complete without it;—without it we are but *half a nation*, as it were, without any unity of sentiment or action, no security for the future. There can be no harmony, no common interests, aspirations or feelings, so long as ten or twelve States remain out of the Union. There is but one way to regain anything like our former prosperity and happiness, and that is through the reconstruction measures of Congress. In our opinion, it is *that* or *worse than nothing!*—We desire to impress these ideas upon the minds of our readers, because we are aware there is an element at work endeavoring to poison the minds of the people against their own interests, mainly for *party* effect.

How can the South possibly gain any thing by procrastination?—Without a voice in the councils of the Nation, she is powerless. The only door for the admission of the South to full communion is now open.—Remember this when you cast your votes in the approaching elections for members of the Convention.—Let all other issues be cast aside, and march up in solid phalanx, determined to do all in your power towards restoring our distracted country.

The Atlanta Georgia *Opinion* says that every member of the Supreme Court of Georgia favors reconstruction according to the laws of Congress. Judge Warner and Walker expressed themselves very warmly in recommendation of this course. Many others of the best men of the State, are following the example of these eminent lawyers, and, throwing aside all their old prejudices and political associations, are determined to look only to the necessities of the country, situated as she is today. There is every indication that the Republican party will carry Georgia by an overwhelming majority.

PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND IOWA.

Possibly we may be able to give our readers some returns of the elections held in these States on Tuesday last, this week.

In Pennsylvania the election was for Judges of Supreme Court and members of the Legislature.

In Ohio for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer of State, Auditor, Comptroller of the Treasury, Attorney General, Judges, Members of Board of Public Works, Members of the Legislature, and, suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

In Iowa, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Institutions, Judges and Members of the Legislature.

Next month State elections will take place in Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin.

The New York *Times* says, that the whole story which has been attributed to the President, any purpose or thought of an armed resistance to the law, or interfering with Congress, is undoubtedly a bold invention intended for effect in the coming elections.

LIGHT YOUR FIRES.

Under this head, *Harper's Weekly* has a seasonable article. It says the unexampled wet summer, followed by a warm dry autumn, has produced its natural and disastrous effect upon the general health of the whole country, and suggests "a simple and most effective means of weakening, if not annulling, the force of the miasmic poison, by having a good blazing fire lighted at least every morning and evening, but still better, kept burning the whole day. No furnace will do; there must be a blaze in the open fire place, so that not only the apartment may be dried by the heat, but that it may be thoroughly ventilated by the current set in motion by the burning fuel exposed to the air.

Meeting of the Republican Committee of North Carolina.

The Republican State Executive Committee met in Raleigh, on Saturday the 5th of October, pursuant to the call of the chairman.

The following resolutions, offered by Hon A. H. Jones, of Buncombe, were considered, discussed and unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That in accordance with the plan of organization adopted by the late Convention, the following committees be appointed to act for their respective Counties. That in the absence of further information as to suitable persons to be appointed for other Counties, the Committe will not proceed at present beyond these appointments; but that the Republicans of the various Counties are respectfully requested to designate in Conventions or public meetings, suitable persons for said Committees and to transmit the names to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee at Raleigh, to be announced as such.

2. *Resolved*, That all "political power is invested in and derived from the people only." That this great truth was fully recognized and subscribed to by the late Republican State Convention; and that it is was not the purpose of that body to dictate to the Republicans of the State, by the plan of organization which was recommended, or to use said plan to the detriment or injury of any portion of the Republican party of the State.

3. *Resolved*, That organization is indispensable to the success of Republican principles, and that the organization of the Republican party of this State must be maintained.

4. *Resolved*, That merit, including honesty, fidelity and capability, should be the test for office among Republicans; that any other test would be unwise and anti-Republican in its character; and that we will not encourage any expressions or conduct calculated or intended to excite one portion of our people against another, on account of nativity or color. Every citizen of the State who is loyal, and whose devotion to the nation is paramount, is entiled so far as the reconstruction acts will permit, to the support of Republicans for places of honor and trust: and we would profoundly deprecate any steps that would array race against race, our adopted fellow-citizens against natives, or the latter against our adopted fellow citizens.

5. *Resolved*, That we earnestly appeal to our Republican fellow-citizens throughout the State to preserve their organization, and to be dilligent, zealous and active in their great work of reconstructing and restoring the State to the Union on a loyal basis.

6. *Resolved*, That the whole question of reconstruction, including confiscation and relief from political disabilities, is in the hands of a wise and patriotic Congress; that we have full confidence in that body, and believe that in all respects it will do what is best for our people and for the preservation of American liberty.

7. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, it is not the wish of Congress or of the Republican party that private property should be confiscated for political offences; but that, to avert such a result in the future, as well as to secure to our people the innumerable benefits and blessings of the Union, it is highly important that they avail themselves promptly and in good faith of the reconstruction acts of Congress. And farther, that in the opinion of this Committee, it is not the purpose of Congress to continue beyond a safe and proper period the disabilities unavoidably imposed on loyal Union men, but that it is believed such disabilities should be and will be removed in due time, from all who may be clearly and unmistakably shown to possess the confidence of the Republican party of the State.

On motion, the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

W. W. HOLDEN, Chairman.

John T. Deweese, Secretary.

Among the Committees for Counties, in accordance with the plan of organization adopted by the State Convention, we find:

STOKES COUNTY.

A. H. Joyce, J. J. Martin, W. C. Matthews, Walker Gann, Geo. Barr.

DAVIE COUNTY.

Milton Hobbs, Eli Hartman, Anderson Smith, James Hauser, Wm. Morgan, Rufus Clement, Orange Gray.

Conservative Meeting in Raleigh.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Conservative men of Wake county, claiming to be truly loyal to the government of the United States, feel called upon to declare our unwavering devotion to the fundamental principles of American liberty, as embodied in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20th, 1775, the Declaration of American Independence of July 4th, 1776, and in the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the will of the people, as expressed in the "Constitution of the United States and the laws," we hold to be "the supreme law of the land."

Resolved, That we deem it unwise, wicked and unjust for the State of North Carolina to pass any law, organic or statutory, disfranchising, proscribing or confiscating the property of any of her citizens for past political offences.

Resolved, That the unmistakable developments of a vindictive and persecuting spirit in the speeches and doings of a majority of the delegates to the late Radical Convention in this city, towards the body of the white people of this State, call for the unanimous efforts of all truly Conservative men, of all classes, whether white or colored, to endeavor to check the progress of that spirit, and to defeat the aims of those bad men among us, who seek to destroy the peace of our people, to stir up strife between the whites and blacks, and to inaugurate a state of things in North Carolina, which must effectually prevent immigration, check the investment of capital, destroy confidence in all business enterprise, and diminish largely the sources of employment to our large laboring population.

Resolved, That our movement is not partizan in its character—that it has no connection with national politics or either of the great national parties, nor is it designed to form a white man's party, but originates in the spontaneous uprising of the Conservative men of the State, of all shades of political opinion, for the one object of warding off the dangers which threaten us from the success of the *ultra* Republican or Radical party in this State; and we hail, as a hopeful indication, the manly and more moderate stand taken in the aforesaid Radical Convention by the calm and moderate Republicans of that body, as well as the dignified and manly position since taken by Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq., of the *Register*, and his coadjutors.

Resolved, That we will support no man for the approaching State Convention, to draw a new Constitution, who is not pledged to oppose and defeat by all legitimate means, any attempt to incorporate into the Constitution the proscriptive and vindictive measures of the ultra Radicals of this State.

Resolved, That we urge upon all Conservative men, of all classes and all shades of opinion in the State, to hold precinct and County meetings, for the purpose of concentrating their influence in effecting this object; and we call upon our fellow citizens of this County to hold precinct meetings in their several registration precincts, for the purpose of expressing their views and uniting with us in a *Mass Meeting* in this City, to be held on Saturday, the 12th of October next.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

New Advertisements.—Jesse Wheeler—Assessor's notice. A. Fogle—Girls wanted. J. N. Blum—Bull for sale. First National Bank, Salem,—Quarterly statement. G. H. Renigar—Fisk's Patent Metallic Burying Cases. Salem Almanacs.

☞ We had the pleasure of witnessing one of Guss Rich's inimitable Magical and Musical *seances* on Wednesday evening last, —a *rich treat* of Natural Magic, interspersed with *real, genuine* wit and humor. None of the stale clap-trap of ordinary "shows" is tolerated by the members of this company, and family parties need not hesitate to patronize them.

The happy combination of Magic and Music of an *elevated* character was highly appreciated by an intelligent and discriminating audience, and we have seldom enjoyed a more pleasing entertainment.

As our young friends, Messrs. Rich and Carmichael, intend visiting some of the large towns and villages in this and adjacent States, we bespeak for them a cordial reception. Go, see and hear them.

☞ We refer our readers to the very interesting article on the first page, "Salem in the Olden Time." It will be seen that our forefathers enjoyed a good reputation and were favorably noticed by their neighbors, and highly commended for their honesty, frugality and general thrift. May we, their descendants, see to it that we retain those meritorious characteristics.

Superior Court.—Forsyth Superior Court was in session this week, Judge Mitchell presiding with his usual ability. The novel scene of a colored man in the jury box was witnessed here for the first time.

We were not present in the court room, but learn there was no business of much importance transacted.

From an order published in another column, it will be seen that the civil authorities will be aided by the military in enforcing the laws relative to working the roads and repairing the bridges in this State.—For some time past it has been a difficult matter for an overseer of a section of road to get hands, but, we suppose, they will have but little trouble in future. It is high time something should be done in this matter, as in some localities the roads and bridges are hardly passable and dangerous.

☞ The *Great* South Western Circus has been here and humbugged the people out of a considerable quantity of *loose change*. It was an ordinary concern, mostly a rehash of old threadbare stuff.

Buttons Off.—The Greensboro *Patriot* says, that some Federal soldiers cut off the Confederate buttons of all who came under their notice, at Asheboro, Randolph County, during the late court week.

Last Monday and Tuesday mornings we had slight frosts, since then the weather has moderated.

In some portions of the county, the frost was heavier, doing some damage to the tobacco crop.

Military Order.

The following order has been issued by Maj. Worth, from Greensboro, to Mr. Clemmons:

Hd. Qrs., Mil. Post of Greensboro,
Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 3, 1867.

Mr. E. T. Clemmons, High Point, Guilford County, N. C.

You are hereby ordered to desist running opposition coaches or wagons to the regular United States mail contractor, between High Point and Salem, N. C., until further orders.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Wm. S. Worth:
Joseph H. Wilson,
1st Lieut. 8th U. S. Inf., Post Adj't.

Atlantic Monthly.—This popular Magazine contains the usual variety which always makes it a welcome visitor in the family circle. Prominent among the many articles of interest, may be found Part X of "The Guardian Angel," by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"The Rose Rollins," by Alice Cary.—"Ben Johnson," a biographical and critical sketch by the essayist E. P. Whipple. An able article upon international copyright, by Jas. Parton, &c., &c., $4 00 a year. Every Saturday and Atlantic Monthly for $8 00.

Demorest's Monthly, a Magazine for the Ladies, has been received for the current month. Demorest never fails to prove its superior attraction as an elegant "Mirror of Fashions." Its popularity is increasing with every issue, and there is scarcely a number which does not present some novel feature in its various departments.

Address W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway, New York. Terms,—$3 00 a year with valuable premiums. Two copies $5 50, five copies $12 00.

Maryland Farmer.—The September number of this popular Monthly is received. It contains 64 large double column octavo pages, neatly printed, and is devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Affairs generally. Published by S. Sands Mills & Co., Baltimore, at the low price of $1 50 per annum.

The Farmer, by Elliot & Shields, Richmond, Va., devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts and Household Economy, also gotten up in good style, well conducted, and deserving of extensive patronage. $3 00 per annum.

September number received.

American Agriculturist, for the Farm, Garden and Household,—Orange, Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, New York,—$1 50 per annum. This well known and long established paper, for the present month, is on our table. It is, as usual, full of instructive and entertaining reading.

Every Saturday.—This popular Weekly presents its readers just those portions of European current literature which every intelligent American wishes and needs to see. Omitting the heavier papers, discussions of topics of local interest, it gathers from all sources the readable and instructive articles which express the best current thought of England and the Continent, and with the utmost promptness places them before American readers. Any good story, any popular sketch or essay, any interesting semi-scientific paper, any striking poem, or literary intelligence appearing in a European periodical, is sure to re-appear speedily in the pages of *Every Saturday*.—It is published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

FOR THE PRESS.

The Honey Bee.

We have now arrived at that period of the year when we should examine the condition of our stocks, to see if they have sufficient stores to carry them safely through the winter; and all such stocks that have not sufficient stores, should be taken up at once. We may have some stocks that have ample supplies, but be deficient in bees; in such cases, they should be taken up also, because if there are not bees enough to keep up the necessary warmth, then their stores availeth nothing, and they will perish by cold.

Each hive should have at least twenty pounds of honey for its winter's supply although there are a great many that get through on much less; but they are in such a weak condition in the spring, that it takes them through the best part of the honey season to gain that strength they should have when spring opens. The consequence is, they never throw off a swarm, and it takes them the whole season to gather stores for the next winter. Now if the bee-keeper, who will persist in keeping such stocks, would unite them, to make them sufficiently strong, both in bees and honey, to give him a strong stock in the spring, then he might expect to realize something from them, otherwise he cannot. One strong stock is worth half a dozen weak ones. The bee-keeper can very readily ascertain the amount of honey each hive contains, by first weighing the hive before he puts the bees in it, and then weighing it at any time thereafter, and subtract six pounds from the whole amount, which is for the bees, pollen and wax. The variation from this plan is very slight, even where the hive has old comb.

After the bee-keeper has ascertained the true condition of each stock, and finds that they are in a condition to pass the winter safely, he has nothing farther to do but to remove them to their winter quarters, about the last of November or first of December; but they should not be taken in until winter has set in in earnest.

The most appropriate place for housing bees is in a dry cellar. This should be perfectly dark and of an even temperature, and just cool enough to keep them in a state of inactivity, thereby saving many bees and greatly lessening the consumption of honey. The hives should be raised from the floor to guard against the combs becoming mouldy from excess of dampness. The hives, if numerous, may be placed upon shelves, one above another, and strong stocks must have abundant upward ventilation.

As the bees, in this section of country, are kept in the common box hive, they should be inverted; but before this is done there should be four or five holes bored through the top of the hive and covered with wire cloth. Inch strips should then be laid upon the shelves and the hives placed upon them in an inverted position.—Weak stocks need less ventilation than strong ones. They should be examined occasionally throughout the winter, to see that all is right, but disturbed as little as possible. If the bee-keeper has not a cellar which he can appropriate, then he can use some dark room in a building, which answers a good purpose. As spring approaches, strong stocks become uneasy and should be taken to their summer stands during the first warm days of March.—They should be set on the old stands they occupied the season before.

Fall is the time to prepare stocks for winter. But if the bee-keeper fails to attend to the matter at this time, it can be attended to in the winter, either by feeding with candy or honey; but fall is the proper time. They should be fed with honey without its being diluted with water, as it might sour in the cells.

If the bee-keeper designs feeding his stocks, he should do so rapidly, to prevent stimulating to brood raising again; but if he does not feed until spring, then he can make a very excellent substitute by making a syrup after the following formula:—Take two pounds of good brown sugar and dissolve it in one pint of water. This makes an excellent spring feed. If the hives are short of pollen for raising brood, they can readily be supplied by setting about the apiary shallow boxes containing unbolted rye flour. This should not be deferred till too late, because the bees will not accept it after natural pollen can be had. It should be mixed with saw dust or cut straw. When March arrives, the weather is such as to afford the bees frequent opportunities to fly. Then the bottom boards should be thoroughly cleansed of all filth that has accumulated during the winter. In the month of April all the holes should be closed to confine the heat and promote breeding. Stocks without brood at this season are probably queenless. It can be ascertained very readily by examining the bottom board every morning to see if there are any eggs or immature bees. If neither can be found, turn the hive up side down and let the rays of the sun fall directly in it, when you will be enabled to see if there are any capped cells. But if there is nothing but lengthened worker cells, with oval caps, you may be pretty certain that there is nothing but a fertile worker laying the eggs.

J. W. H.

Repairing of Roads and Bridges.

The following order has been issued by General Canby:

Headquarters 2d Mil. District,
Charleston, Sept. 26, 1867.

[*General Orders No. 95.*]

Numerous official representations having been made to these headquarters that the roads, bridges, and causeways in both States are in a ruinous and unsafe condition, and that the assistance of the military authorities is required by the civil officers charged with the reparation thereof, to enable them to secure obedience to their lawful requirements in the premises, it is ordered that the commanding officers of posts have authority to enforce the performance of labor for the aforesaid purpose, whenever, in their judgment, a necessity exists therefor, reporting their action promptly to these headquarters.

The following rules will be observed in all cases arising under the preceding paragraph:

First. Commanding officers shall inform themselves by the reports of the public officers charged with the reparation of roads and bridges, and by other means subject to their control, of the nature and extent of work required, in order to render the important thoroughfares, causeways and bridges, in their posts, conveniently passable and safe to life and property, and will announce in orders such works as should in their judgments receive aid from the military authorities.

Second. Such commanding officers will obtain, from the proper local officers, estimates of the amount of labor required for such works respectively, and an assessment of the labor required for that purpose, but not in excess of that required by the local laws—setting forth the name of each person assessed, the work for which assessed, and the number of day's work required of such person; also a specification of the time when such persons shall commence work; and upon being satisfied that such estimate and assessment is just and equitable, shall make an order requiring the persons therein named to perform the respective amounts of work at the time and place therein assessed, such estimates and assessment lists to be open for public inspection and to be corrected from time to time when the same shall appear to be unequal or unjust.

Third. That any person neglecting or refusing to perform the work required of him, shall be arrested and tried before the post court, and if convicted shall be sentenced to pay a fine of two dollars ($2) for each day's work required of him and not performed through his fault; and for default of paying such fine, such person to be sentenced to hard labor on some public road or thoroughfare, not to exceed two days for every day's work required of him by the local laws and not performed.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby.

Louis V. Caziarc,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

Order in Regard to Taxes.

Charleston, Sept. 21, 1867.

General Orders, No. 92.

Numerous and well founded apprehensions having been made that illegal and oppressive taxes have been imposed in different sections of the States of North and South Carolina, it is ordered that the collection of taxes be suspended in the following cases:

First. Whenever any tax is, or shall be imposed otherwise than under the authority of the Government of the United States—which, by terms of the act imposing the same, or by action of the public authorities thereunder, shall apply to any property or right parted with, or any transaction made and completed, prior to the adoption of the act authorizing the same.

Second. Whenever the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, is impugned by the imposition of taxes discriminating in commercial transactions in favor of resident citizens, and against the citizens of foreign nations, or of other States of the United States.

Third. Whenever any tax is or shall hereafter be imposed, for the purpose of discharging any obligation contracted in aid and furtherance of the rebellion against the government and authority of the United States, or to reimburse the public treasury, or any local body, or public officer, or other person, for any expenditure on account of any such obligation or pretended obligation.

II. Commanding officers of posts are authorized to suspend the collection of any tax embraced in paragraph I, reporting their action and the grounds, and all proofs relating thereto, to these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby.

Louis V. Caziarc, A. A. A. G.

GENERAL NEWS.

Elections.

[Special dispatch to the Wilmington Post.]

Chronicle Office,
Washington, Oct. 8,—12.40, A. M.

The Democrats carried the City of Philadelphia by some 1500 majority, and claim that they have carried the State by several thousand, but news from other sources is much more favorable as regards the interior of the State.

Williams' (Rep.) majority in Alleghany county is 6,500, a Republican loss of some 1200.

News from Ohio looks bad for the Suffrage amendment. Democratic gains are reported from nearly all quarters.

Storm at Galveston.

New Orleans, Oct. 7.—The evening papers have accounts of tremendous gales at Galveston on the 3rd inst. The damage to the wharfs, shipping, buildings and goods, is estimated at $1,000,000. The overflow was the highest since 1837.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 8.—Noon.—Accounts from the North and South of Cape Henry, unite in characterizing the late storm as very severe. Hampton Roads is full of vessels. The schooner De Hart encountered on the Northern edge of the Gulf stream a heavy gale lasting 3 days and saw 15 vessels that had lost spars and sails. A sunken steamer was seen off Cedar Island, between Chincoteagne and Hog Island.

Important Foreign News.

The latest news is that the followers of Garibaldi, though he is still in prison, were pressing on the papal forces, and the Papal temporal power appears to be in danger. There is great excitement in Italy. Garibaldi has issued an address in which he recites the grievances of Italy, and urges his friends to march on Rome.

France is said to be arming.

Order by Gen. Canby.

Charleston, Oct. 2—M.

Gen. Canby has issued an order prohibiting Provost Courts from exercising jurisdiction in any case involving the title of land or in any civil cause where the claim exceeds $300. He also signifies his intention to modify Gen. Sickles' order closing the bar rooms throughout the 2nd Military District.

The sugar crop of Louisiana, according to the New Orleans *Bee*, will be double last year's crop, and will reach eighty thousand hogsheads.

Wilmington, Oct. 3.—Col. Frank, the commandant at this post, received instruction from Gen. Canby, to-day, to no longer to oppose the enforcement of civil process from the United States Circuit Court.

Baltimore, Sept. 30.—General Grant having refused to issue artillery to the Maryland militia on Swann's demand, the latter has purchased twelve 12-pounder Napoleon brass guns for batteries in this city. The guns have been assigned to three companies, commanders of which were all in the rebel army.

Amerced.—We learn that at the term of Wake Superior Court held last week, judgment was prayed and obtained against the sheriffs of Currituck, Cherokee and Orange for non-settlement of taxes with the Comptroller and Treasurer, as required by law. They were mulcted in the sum of $1,000 each. These were the only delinquents.

Raleigh Sentinel

☞ We learn that Gen. Clingman, while riding in a hack, in the city of New York, a few days ago, was struck in the eye by the driver's whip-lash, and it is feared he will lose the sight of the eye entirely. In fact, it is reported that the eye-ball was completely cut out. We sincerely hope the case is not so bad as reported to us.

The above has since been contradicted.

Death of a Publisher.—Mr. Uriah Hunt, a well-known publisher and bookseller, died on Thursday night, at his residence in Philadelphia. He went to that city from North Carolina, in his early youth, and was brought up to that business of book-publishing. For about a half a century he was engaged in this business, his speciality being the publication of school books. The deceased was a member of the Society of Friends, and a gentleman of unblemished probity and integrity. He was in the 72nd year of his age at the time of his death.

Revolution.—A bill providing for suspension from office of all public officers who have been impeached, until they have been tried, will undoubtedly be introduced and passed early in the session of Congress, says a Washington telegram in the New York *Times*.

European meteorologists are predicting an early and hard winter this year, for the reason that the birds of passage have begun their migration Southward at least a month earlier than usual. Storks, wild ducks, and other birds, are reported to be passing Southwards over France and Belgium in large numbers.

Santa Anna still remains a prisoner in the Castle of San Juan de Ulca, at Vera Cruz, from the parapet of which he can see the spot where the ball was fired which took off his leg.

It is estimated that the late hail storm in Philadelphia destroyed $200,000 worth of window glass.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* of Tuesday evening says that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is recovering from his recent severe indisposition, and there are strong hopes of his again taking part in the affairs of the nation. To the few friends who were permitted to see him the last few days he spoke freely on public matters, and expressed strong hopes of being present at the meeting of Congress next month.

A cable dispatch from Charles Dickens to Ticknor & Fields, definitely announces that he will come to this country to give a series of readings, arriving in November and commencing his readings the first week in December.

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the New York dry goods merchant, instead of being dead as reported, has just been made the recipient of a public reception in his native town in Ireland.

Virginia.

At a Convention of ex-officers, soldiers and sailors of the United States government held in Richmond, on the 25th of September for the purpose of defining their political position, the following excellent resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, we, the ex-Federal officers, soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the United States, now residents of the State of Virginia, having fought to preserve the unity of the government, and the principles upon which it was founded, and having successfully overcome all armed opposition to that Government, have assembled here in council, under a full appreciation of the solemn obligation resting upon us, to perform another and much more agreeable service to our government—viz: to discharge faithfully our duty as citizens. That we recognize and deeply regret the feeling of discord that exists between those who, though lately struggling for a separate government, have now no interests but in common with ourselves. And that we regard an expression of our opinions as a duty we owe, not only to ourselves, but to those with whom many of us have lately associated our fortunes; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the ex-Federal soldiers and sailors of the United States army and navy, adopt the following resolutions as an expression of our principles:

Resolved, That we regard a speedy restoration to the Union of these States lately in rebellion as second only to the recognition of the supremacy of the Government of the United States and as essential alike to the peace, prosperity and happiness of all classes.

Resolved, That we recognize the fact that with Congress alone rests the power to restore these States to the Union, and that restoration can only take place under the reconstruction acts of Congress, and pledge ourselves to honestly and faithfully carry out the provisions of those acts in restoring Virginia to her position in the Union.

Resolved, That no republican form of government can permanently exist without a full recoguition of the principle of political equality for all men, without distinction of race or color. That the ballot is the best protection a freeman can have for the security of his rights. And that we pledge ourselves to the support of such measures as will secure to all men, of whatever race or color, or previous condition, the ballot and equal political rights.

Resolved, That no republican form of government can be wisely administered without a general education of the people, and that we are in favor of the system of free schools supported by all and open to all.

Resolved, That we have great hope in future of Virginia; that with her agricultural and mineral resources, and her facilities for manufacture, and with that change in her industrial system which now renders labor an honorable instead of a menial service, which will cordially invite and must bring to our State, its legitimate share of immigration without which it will for many years be impossible to develop those resources, we may hope to see Virginia take her place alongside of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in her agricultural, her mineral, and her manufacturing products.

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in that great Union organization which; when danger threatened our common country, stood by and for the maintenance of its government, and still seeks a harmonious restoration of all the States to the Union by guarranteeing to all its citizens that principle embodied in the Declaration of Independence that all men are created free and equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights and privileges, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

October.

From the Latin Octo, eight, is derived the month of which to day is the 11th. The Saxons style it *Winter Fyllith*, winter beginning. The principal Saint's days of this month are those of Saint Denis—who according to the legend, walked two miles with his head in his hand after it had been cut off—and of St. Crispin, the patron of the shoe making fraternity.

"The summer sun is cast at last,
And carried to wintry season,
And the frightened leaves are leaving fast,
If they stayed it would be high treason.
The sheep exposed to rain and drift,
Are left to all sorts of *Weathers*,
And ragged young birds must *make a shift*,
Until they get new feathers."

With this month begins that beautiful and poetical season of the year, called Indian summer. It is a beautiful season, and in the favored climate that surrounds us, has that kind of beautification which wards off disease and gives to the denizens perfect immunity. And now the leaf is turning yellow—soon to fall—the cool mornings and evenings threaten us with the rigor of winter—woolen is in demand and the care for our health will prevent any shivering at an empty fire-grate—until Jack Frost comes and pinches our nose, and bites our toes, and admonishes us that there are such things in life as snow and ice in there seasons. Why don't you lay in your wood and your coal?"—*Progress*.

A Cure for Chills.—About two years since, says the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, we stated that a citizen of this vicinity had told us that he had broken and cured a spell of chills and fever, by the use of pure apple vinegar—drinking about a wine glass full at a time at intervals before the return of the chill.

The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* reports cures by the same course in its neighborhood.—It says that a lady friend has known this recipe to be used in many cases, and has never known it to fail in curing chills and fever. "Take a wine glass full of the best apple vinegar for nine mornings in this way; take it three successive days, and so on until the vinegar has been taken nine mornings in all. The vinegar must be a first rate article of apple vinegar."

The following is a list of prices paid by Mr. Robert Bonner for his celebrated horses: Dexter, $50,000; Pochahontas, $35,000; Auburn Horse, $13,000; Peerless, $5,000; Flatbush Maid, $5,000; Lanterne, $5,000; Lady Palmer, $5,000. Total, $118,000.

Barnum's Gorilla attacks his Keeper.

A Live Gorilla in New York.—The latest sensation at Barnum's Museum is a live gorilla, captured in the wilds of Africa, five feet and a half high, and cost $8,000. The animal arrived on Tuesday, and great difficulty was experienced in transferring it from the cage in which it had made the voyage to the permanent cage in the Museum. During the operation the gorilla displayed its great muscular strength by bending double a huge wrought iron bar an inch and three-quarters thick. It has a face and eyes like a human being, and its hand is as delicate as that of a woman. It is now secure in its cage, and held by an immense chain. This is the only specimen of the gorilla now on exhibition in this country.

The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday says:

The gorilla recently placed in Barnum's Museum yesterday afternoon gave an exhibition of his natural fierceness by attacking his keeper, Prof. Davison. Fortunately the latter escaped without serious injury, at the same time without giving the gorilla an opportunity to practically demonstrate to the incredulous whether the said animal has sufficient power to tear a man in pieces.

A temporary guard is placed in front of the cage of the gorilla, to keep venturesome persons from going so near that the animal can reach them. Inside of this railing, Prof. Davison stands for the purpose of attending the gorilla, answering the questions of the spectators, &c. It is also a part of his duty to feed the gorrilla, and it would be supposed from this fact that he would be quite free from attack.—It has proved otherwise, however.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Davison was in his accustomed place, he ventured too near the bars of the cage, within reach of the monster. The hand of the animal instantly grasped Davison's right arm.

Prof. Davison almost instinctively drop to the floor, so as to bring the hand of the gorilla to the floor of the cage, before he could grasp him with his other hand. To have remained standing would have given the gorilla an opportunity to have pulled the arm out of the socket, if he had the power, which Prof. Davison professes to believe.

The grip of the animal slipped from the arm of Mr. Davison, but still retained hold of the coat. As the keeper fell the beast held his whole weight at arm's length with apparent ease. Professor Davison quickly threw off his coat, which was torn to shreds by the gorrilla.

The affair caused much excitement for a few moments. Prof. Davison was slightly injured.

Sale of Mrs. Lincoln's Jewelry.—In compliance with Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's request, Mr. William H. Brady publishes the unwelcome fact that her income—$1,700 a year—is insufficient for her proper support, and that she has been compelled to offer for sale many costly articles which she would otherwise gladly keep. She desires to return to Springfield; but to dwell there and entertain the hosts of visitors that would descend upon her would require a larger outlay than she can afford. Hence she has resolved to sell, through Mr. Brady, about $45,000 worth of choice jewels, and costly wearing apparel.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Fifteen thousand men are steadily at work on the Pacific Railroad line, and the money already expended has reached the round sum of thirty-five million dollars.—Of this amount about ten millions have been furnished by private stockholders, about twelve millions have been furnished by the United States government, and the balance borrowed by the company.

When a pen has been used until it appears to have been spoiled, place it over a flame (a gaslight, for instance,) for say a quarter of a minute, then dip it into water and it will be again fit for use. A new pen which is found to be too hard to write with, will become softer by being thus heated.

MARRIED:

On the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Eld. Wm. Turner, Mr. Josiah C. Holder and Miss Delphina Idol, all of Forsyth county.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. S. C. Patterson, at his own residence, Mr. John Beckle to Miss Mary E. Griffith, all of Forsyth.

On the 8th inst., in Winston, by Rev. T. H. Pegram, Mr. Henry B. Chitty to Miss Susan Wesner, all of Forsyth.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 11, 1867.

Bacon, 16 to 20 cents and scarce.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 20 to 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by the bale of fifty bunches; $2 25 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 15 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 18 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 12 @ 15 cents.
CORN brings 90 cts. cash @ $1 00 trade 56 lbs to the bushel.
Cheese, none now in market.
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, Dull at $5 per 100 pounds.
Feathers 40 cents.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 @ 15 cts. only very extra command 15.
" *Peaches*, unpeeled halves, 6½ c
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 to 9 cts.
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 12½ per lb.
Lard, 15 @ 16 cents.
Leather, Sole, 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 00 @ 1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 20 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½ a 20, clarif'd 18½ cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3 to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $4 00 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 75.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weight. Wheat, 60lbs is coasidered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs; Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 36lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs.

Salisbury, Oct. 8.—Bacon 14 a 16; Corn $1 15; Flour $4 50 a $5 00.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8.—Bacon 18 a 19; Flour $9¼ a $10½; Corn $1 60 a $1 75; Wheat $1 65; Oats 85c.

Danville, Oct. 9.—Tobacco—Fine yellow wrappers 75c to $4; Medium yellow wrappers 30 to 75; Good Fillers 18 to 30; Medium Fillers 10 to 18; Extra Smoking Lugs 25 to 35; Dark Lugs 8 to 15. Bacon 15 a 20; Lard 20; Wheat $2 10 a $2 25; Corn $1 25; Flour $14 a $16; Oats 75.

Wilmington, October 9.—Flour 8½ a 15; Corn $1 25 a $1 30; Oats 90; Whisky, N. C., $2 25 a $3 00; Molasses, Cuba, 49 a 55; Bacon 17 a 22; Lard 17 a 18

Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of Salem, on Monday, October 7th, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$61,231 82
Expense,	1,172 13
Premiums,	4,000
Cash Items,	4,878 16
Due from National Banks,	41,081 79
U. S. Bonds Deposited,	84,000
Cash Notes of National Banks,	3,085
Cash Legal Tender Notes,	15,500
Cash Compound Interest Notes,	660
Cash Fractional Currency,	840 87
	$216,449 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	1,200
Circulation,	30,600
Individual Deposits,	37,393 59
United States Deposits,	42,201 43
Discount,	2,442 24
Exchanges,	198 65
Interest,	2,376 91
Profit and Loss,	36 95
	$216,449 77

W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier.*

Assessor's Notice.

WHEREAS, on the 9th day of April, 1867, J. L. Johnson, Assistant Assessor 8th division of the 5th Collection District of North Carolina, seized three trunks containing goods, wares and merchandize, supposed to be the property of George B. Thurston, in the town of Winston, N. C., for the violation of Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, by offering for sale said articles as Pedler, without a receipt for the payment of a special tax as required by law.

The said George B. Thurston, is hereby notified to show sufficient cause, if he has any, within ten days, why said goods, wares and merchandize shall not be forfeited. If no cause is shown, an order for sale will be issued agreeable to Section 74, Revenue Laws, as amended.

JESSE WHEELER.
Assessor 5th Dist N. C.
Oct. 11, 1867, 8–1t.

BLUM'S ALMANAC
FOR 1868,
Now ready in any quantity.

BESIDES the usual Astronomical calculations, this popular Almanac contains a large amount of interesting and useful matter, among which we mention,

The names and dates of the principal battles during the late Civil War.
The Taxes of Farmers.
Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Money.
Discount and Premium.
Value of Paper Dollars,
and many other things worth remembering.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem N. C. Oct. 1867. 8..tf

FOR SALE.

A FINE DEVON BULL, TWO years and four months old.
Apply to
J. N. BLUM.
Salem, Oct. 9, 1867. 8..3t

GIRLS WANTED!

SIX WHITE GIRLS are wanted as servants in a public Institution of this State, who will be paid good wages.

For further information apply soon to
AUGUSTUS FOGLE,
at Salem Female Academy.
Oct. 11, 1867. 8..3t..pd.

FISK'S PATENT
Metallic Burial Cases.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases for sale at the following prices, to wit:

For an adult person, - $100
Smaller sizes in proportion.

G. H. RENIGAR.
Winston, N. C., Oct. 11, 1867. 8..3m

SPEAR'S PATENT
FRUIT PRESERVING SOLUTION,

FOR the preservation of all kinds of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, &c., &c., without sugar and without expensive sealing or air-tight jars.

One Bottle will preserve 128 *pounds of Fruit, or* 48 *gallons of Wine or Cider.*

CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.

For sale by A. T. ZEVELY
at the Drug Store, P. O. Building,
Salem, N. C, 1867. 4..tf.

SPURGEON'S LATEST BOOK!

MORNING BY MORNING

OR

DAILY READINGS FOR FAMILY AND CLOSET

FOR SALE - - - AT BLUM'S

PRICES REDUCED.

RANDOLPH 4-4 Sheeting by the Bale at 16 cents! by
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Aug. 14, 1687. 1–tf.

Zevely's Drug Store.
POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND
DYE-STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

Fancy Articles, Perfumery, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment, always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜
A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1–tf.

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!
GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.
4..tf.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.
1867.

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET, TRIMMING AND VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,
Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments,
STRAW BONNETS & LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
3–2m.

The Ohio Corn Husker!

FOR SALE BY THE MERCHANTS IN SALEM AND WINSTON.
H. D. LOTT, General Southern Agent.

PRIME CLOVER SEED, KENTUCKY Blue Grass, English Lawn and other Grass Seed, for sale by
H. D. LOTT.
Salem, Sept 27, 1867. 1m.

Execution Sale!

PURSUANT to an execution from the United States Circuit Court, June Term, 1867, in the case of the United States against Laurence Hauser, I shall sell at public sale, on the 5th day of October, 1867, the following property, to wit: One Still and Fixtures, six Stands, six Kegs; one Mule, one Cow and Calf, one one-horse Wagon; seven Bee-Stands, nine head of Hogs, two Sheep, two Beds, one Clock, one Corner Cupboard, one Chest, one large Iron Pot; five bushels of Wheat, and seven or eight acres of growing Corn.

Sale to be at the house of Laurence Hauser, in Stokes County, on Crooked Creek, near Old Richmond.

Terms of Sale, Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
D. R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal.
T. CHITTY, Dept'y Marshal.
Sept. 27, 1867. 6–2t

Society for Protection of Property.

Owing to recent heavy expenses, a tax of fifty cents on each member has been assessed. All those who have not yet paid the same, are hereby earnestly requested to pay to the Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Sides, on or before the next regular meeting, which will be held at the Commissioner's Hall, in Salem, on Saturday before December Court, when it is hoped all the members will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted,—having reference to a change in the Constitution, relative to the time and place of future meetings of the Society.

CHAS. BRIETZ, *Clerk.*
Salem, August, 31st, 1867. 3m.

Monocacy Bitters.
The best Tonic in the World!

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c., &c.
For sale by
J. L. FULKERSON.

Sulky for Sale.

Having no use for my Sulky, I offer it for sale. It is in good repair.
Sept. 20. A. T. ZEVELY.

NEW LOT OF BOOKS.
PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.

Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetic, and Keys.
Mitchell's Old and New School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Primary and Intermediate.
History of the United States, Davenport's and Quackenbos'; Robbins' Outlines.
Readers:—North Carolina and McGuffey's.
Bullion's English Grammar.
Dictionaries:—Webster's School, Counting House and Unabridged, Worcesters' School.
Comstock's Philosophy,
Botany, Geology, and Chemistry.
Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist and Moravian
HYMN BOOKS,
BIBLES AND TESTAMEMTS,
Speakers, Book of Dialogues, Song Books, Toy Books, &c., &c.
Ten Cent Novels, a large and varied lot.

BLANK BOOKS,

Copy Books, Exercise Books, Comp. Books, &c.
Memorandum and Pass Books.

—ALSO—

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Sept. 20, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED

SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
Thompson's Seasons, Davenport's U. S. Hist.
A large lot of Superior **Lead Pencils**, and Superfine PASTELL COLORS, (*Red and Blue.*)
Drawing Paper and Bristol Boards, Blot. Pads,
L. V. BLUM.

J. G. VEACH'S
MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE---Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM.

Leaves High Point at 4½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 3½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ The Reidsville Express runs in connection with this line three times per week—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25th, 1867. 25–3m

Berkley, Millar & Co.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,
16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va
L. Berkley. W. M. Millar. J. W. Grandy
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

FOR SALE.

A lot of New sheet copper for sale. Also Stills repaired at short notice.

JACOB REICH.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 16, 1867. 1–3t.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
AND
Produce Commission Merchants,
Corner High & Water Streets,
Portsmouth, Va

Will sell in the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Liverpool, or London, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.
1-1y.

GUANO.

I EXPECT to receive, this week,

100,000 lbs. No. 1 Peruvian Guano.
20,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano.
10,000 lbs Baugh's Raw-Bone Phosphate.

I will sell by the Bag or Ton; delivered here, or at High Point.

Will also receive a large lot of

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867. 4..tf

50 TONS

BRIGHT DRIED APPLES, AND 500 lbs. of PEACH LEATHER, wanted immediately, by
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept, 13, 1867. 4..tf.

Fine White Chester Pigs.

I HAVE a dozen fine CHESTER SOW PIGS, for breeders, now on hand and for sale.—Also one BOAR PIG.

Would also sell a fine young

BULL CALF,

of Mr. H. W. Fries' stock, now about twenty months old.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 6, 1867. 3–tf.

FARINA AND CORN STARCH.

For sale by
2–tf J. L. FULKERSON.

Good Clover Seed

FOR SALE BY E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Sept. 13, 1867. 4..tf

E. A. V.
NEW STORE
—AND—
NEW GOODS.

I have now completed and moved into my

LARGE NEW STORE,

and have opened therein one of the *LARGEST* and *MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS* in this country, which has just been purchased in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, at the

VERY LOWEST REDUCED PRICES.
The Stock is Very Large

and will embrace everything usually called for in this country. Should it happen that any article would be called for that is not on hand, we will procure it at a few days notice.

PRICES ASTONISHINGLY LOW,

of which we wish you to convince yourselves, by calling and examining for yourselves. You will find that our house is the place to buy it.

YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

We want to show the variety, extent, and cheapness of our goods, and we will consider it

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

Among our present assortment you can find

10,000 YARDS OF CALICO

at from ten cents a yard upwards; besides a variety of DeLaines, Foulards, Chintzes, Lenos, Barages, Poplins, Alpachas, &c., &c.

1,000 Yards of Tweeds, Jeans, and Broad Cloths.

500 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES.

5,000 yds. of Randolph Sheetings at 17 to 20 cts.

500 Bunches Cotton Yarns, of all numbers, besides a large number of
Bleached and Unbleached Domestics,
Tickings,
Canvass,
Flannels,
&c., &c., &c.

Also a full assortment of
Hardware, Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Coffe, Sugar, Molasses,
Syrup, Iron, Nails, Salt,
Window Glass, Sole Leather,
Tin Ware, Cook Stoves,
Coal Oil, Machine Oil,
Linseed Oil, Soaps, Candles,
Starch, Rifle and Blasting Powder,
Oil Cloths, Floor Cloths and Carpets,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Tubs,
Brooms,
Buckets,
Earthern and Stone Ware,
Castings,
Ropes,
Rugs, Shovels, Spades,
Forks, Hoes, Rakes,
Chains, &c., &c.

Among the MEDICINES
YOU CAN FIND

Jaynes' Expectorant,
Alternative,
Carminative Balsam,
Tonic Vermifuge,
Sanative Pills,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills,
Indian Vegetable,
Moffatt's,
Strong's,
and Brandreth's Pills,
Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger,
Turlington Balsam of Life,
Mexican Mustang Liniment,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Wistar's Cough Lozenges,
Squills,
Paregoric,
Opodeldoc,
Peppermint, &c.,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

A LOT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
STATIONERY.

Among which are Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Bullion's English Grammar, Davies' and Emerson's Arithmetic, New York Readers, North Carolina Readers, Spelling Books, Primers, Paper, Slates, Pens, Ink, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Bibles and Testaments from the American Bible Society,
Sunday School Tickets,
Reward Books,
Tracts, &c., &c.,
which will be sold at catalogue prices, without any profit added; also
Union Hymn Books,
Moravian Hymn Books, &c.

I am also Agent for the sale of various Manufactures. Among them
Thompson's Ploughs,
Corn Shellers,
Fodder Cutters,
Horse Powers and Threshers,
Reapers and Mowers.
The celebrated Montgomery Wheat Fan,
Corn Shellers,
Cider and Wine Mills.

Bough's Raw Bone Phosphate, said to be equal to Guano, at half the price.

The King's Mountain Iron Works will also keep me supplied with their valuable Rolled Iron.

I expect to Barter for
Bacon, Beeswax,
Lard, Butter,
Flaxseed, Feathers,
Corn, Wheat,
Rye, Oats,
&c., &c.

Also Dried Apples, Peaches, Pears, Black Berries, Whortle Berries, Cherries, Plums, &c.

E. A. VOGLER,
SALEM, N. C.
July 23rd, 1867.

HUMOROUS.

An Amusing Story.

A green hoosier, who had followed a bacon wagon from Tennessee, found himself for the first time in Augusta, Ga., and in pursuit of a fresh supply of 'tangle-leg' whiskey. He slowly, as a coon approaching a trap, entered a highly decorated saloon, and after much misgiving and hesitation, the premonitory chills of a 'big skeer' chasing each other in rapid succession down his back, he modestly ventured to ask the attendant to fill his jug; and while this was being done, he chanced to raise his head, and his eyes fell on a three feet by seven mirror behind the counter, in which he was fully represented; but he did not begin to know himself. Behind him, on the wall, was a fine large painting of a Royal Bengal Tiger, in attitude ready to spring forward. He instantly dodged aside, shouting as he went:

"Run, you cussed infun'l ugly fool, thar's a striped boar cat as big as a yearling fixing to kiver you!"

Pale and trembling, he strode to where the bar-keeper was filling his jug.

"Say, gin me that jug jest as it is, empty or full, an' run and shut that ar dore (pointing to the mirror) durn quick, ef you don't want your glass truck ground up, and your hasslet tore outen you, for thar's the devil to pay in that ar back room!"

Seeing the whisky seller rather slow in his motions to suit his hurry, he put for the street with his eyes stuck out and his hair erect, saying:

"Durned ef that feller don't have sassidge meat to sell soon ef his life's spared. Well, I've seen cats, hearn ov cats, wild cats, sow cats, but oh my, *sich a cat!*"

Here he stole a suspicious look back at the house, and scratched his head.

"I wonder ef that ar breed of hoss cats are plenty around here? Say, mister, how far is it to the Tennessee line?"

He beat the wagon back to Tennessee six days, and the United States mail two. And he is telling his grand-children to night of the orful hoss cats they keep runnin' round loose in Augusta, as big as yearlins," and ventures an opinion how they procure "thar yerthen war" and "sassidge meat," "by skeerin' smart folks away from thar jugs, and lettin the cats chop up the darned fools," and wonders how Augusta manages to hold her own in population, considering the latitude the "hoss cats" have.

"Too Much Ditto."

In a small village in New England, lived an old chap, who, though very wealthy, did not possess a good education, as also did not his wife. He purchased much of his household goods at a dry-goods and grocery store in the village, and at the end of the year the bill was presented for payment. On one occasion in looking it over, he observed that the word "ditto" occurred frequently. On reaching home he said to his wife:

"What have you been doing with so much ditto this year?" showing her how it stood on the bill. "I haven't bought any, and what have you been doing with so much?"

"I haven't had a bit," she replied.

"You must have had it," he returned; "for M. always deals honestly by me, and here it is on the bill. You can see for yourself."

"I don't care if it is; I haven't had any, and M. has cheated you; I always said he would."

"Well then, I must see about it," he replied. So he trudged back to the store.

"Look here M., what do you mean charging me with so much ditto? I haven't had any, and my wife says she hasn't."

M. bit his lip and politely explained.

When the old gentleman returned home his wife inquired if he had found out about the "ditto."

"Yes," said he; "I have found out that I was a great fool, and you was a 'ditto.'"

A young couple went to Rev. Paul Davis to get married. Mr. D. is a wag, and by an innocent mistake began to read from the prayer-book as follows: "Man that is born of woman is full of trouble, and hath but a short time to live." The astonished bridegroom suddenly exclaimed: "Sir, you mistake, we came to be married." "Well," replied Davis, "if you insist, I will marry you, but believe me, my friend, you had better be buried."

An anonymous individual gives the following as his experience in the tender art:

A kiss on the forehead signifies admiration for intellect; on the cheek, for beauty; on the nose, that the kisser is an awkward fool; on the chin, that he appreciates "Paradise Lost;" on the hand, that he has slighted the lady; on the lips, love; a short kiss, that he is scared or don't like the article; a long one, "Paradise regained."

"How well he plays for one so young!" said Mrs. Partington, as the organ boy performed with a monkey near the door; "and how much his little brother looks like him, to be sure!"

A lawyer had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude standing with his hands in his pockets. "It would resemble him more closely," said an acquaintance, "if he had his hands in somebody else's pocket."

"Is it not astonishing," said a wealthy individual, "that a large fortune was left me by a person who had only seen me once?" "It would have been still more astonishing," said a wag, "if he had left it to you after seeing you twice."

RUDE.—It's rather remarkable that while several thousand feet are required to make one rood, a single foot, properly applied, is often sufficient to make one civil.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

AT BLUM'S.

AGRICULTURAL.

Thorough Culture.

In Europe, subsoiling and trenching are largely engaged in. Why is this? It is so from necessity! Land is cultivated in parcels of but few acres to a man, and much is to be gotten from it, and this much is depended upon, and hardly ever meets with a disappointment. Why not meet disappointment? Simply because thorough tillage is the rule—the necessity.—It is not so here; and here it is where we often meet with failure.

A deeply cultivated soil has advantages which no other soil has—and they are important advantages. Deep culture brings the moisture up from the great fountain (the under soil) which is always moist. It does invariably by capillary attraction; but only when the upper soil is deprived of its moisture. When this is wet, the moisture invariably finds its way down, not by capillary attraction, but by its own weight—and it passes off except what is wanted; *that* is retained by the attraction of the soil, and is no more than is needed for the benefit of the land and the crop to be grown upon it.

The deeper the soil is pulverized, the more moisture (in a drought) will be brought up, and the more readily will the super abundance of rain disappear. Such a soil can never be made wet, permanently. The greatest rains disappear as they fall, leaving the ground comparatively dry. Deep tillage, then, is security against excessive moisture—an evil which occurs every year; and on the other hand against drought—which usually occurs also.

But deep tillage does more. In Europe, where the soil has been cultivated for many centuries, advantage is still taken of the original subsoil, which underlies the ordinary cultivated ground. This is brought up from below, where there is good depth of it, as would be on our prairie lands—and made use of. One of our greatest politicians, who is also a good farmer, says the best farming he ever saw was in Belgium, where much of the land is trenched to the depth of three feet—and the results are such as warrant the outlay of the labor.—He says the rich man of our country can afford to farm on the surface; but the poor man cannot. Why not? Because there is more advantage even here in this country, to farm thoroughly, than to do the thing as it is generally done.

What we have said, are not new facts, save to a few who read but little, or heedlessly. But they are facts that should be kept in view constantly; for this temptation we know is great in the West to large farms; it is almost impossible to take but a few acres and work them in a thoroughly scientific manner. Yet it would pay—perhaps less so than in older portions of the country, or in Europe—but still pay. It might be a check to ambition. But is this a harm? Certainly not, if there is no loss.

More. Deep tillage certainly makes a bed for the roots that penetrate. They will feel the quickened advantage and respond at once and through the whole season. The soil once thoroughly stirred (to a great depth,) it will remain in that condition, more or less, for a great length of time, passing beyond the life of man—for this same soil has lain for thousands of years.

Stir up and get the good which it contains; it is yours to get. Get it then, and begin with a little less land.

Expensive Farming.

It is not to be supposed that editors, who spend their lives in towns and cities, know anything practically, about farming; and when we discourse on that subject, it may be taken for granted that we are merely giving utterance to the ideas, experiences, or observations of some one else. With this prefatory apology for presuming to discuss a subject not in our ordinary sphere of thought, we will venture to point out some of the disadvantages attending the cultivation of a great deal of poor land, instead of a smaller parcel of land made rich by fertilizers.

Suppose the object is to produce one hundred barrels of corn. Ten acres of fertile land will do it; and five acres have often been known to do it; whereas, taking the average upland in cultivation in North Carolina, and thirty acres will be scratched and sacrificed, and rendered still poorer, in the vain effort. The first thing to be taken into account is the fencing, which, to enclose ten acres, in square form, requires 886 2-3 yards. To enclose thirty acres, would require about fifteen hundred and twenty-four yards of fence, or 638 yards more than would be necessary in the other case. It would be wise economy, therefore, to cultivate the ten acres, and apply the cost of 638 yards of fencing to the purchase of fertilizers.

But this is not all. The thirty acres of poor land would not be as well cultivated as the ten acres of improved land ought to be, though the difference in the cost of cultivation would not exceed fifty per cent., acre for acre. In other words, the cultivation of ten good acres would cost no more than fifteen poor acres, and only half as much as the cultivation of thirty acres of poor land. Here is, therefore, another saving of half the expense of cultivation, and the difference may be applied, like the difference in the cost of fencing, to the purchase of fertilizers; or to the purchase of better implements of husbandry. The saving of expense on these two items of fencing and tillage would purchase guano, marl, or lime enough to raise ten acres to the producing capacity of thirty. And the consequences in other respects would be, that in the one case the farmer would have ten acres of improved land, to sow in wheat or clover the next year, while in the other he would have thirty acres worse impoverished than at the beginning. If we are correct in the foregoing reasonings, the farmers of North Carolina should cease to cultivate poor old fields. The half acre devoted to gardening is every where worth more to the family than any five acres of the farm, because the garden is made rich, and kept rich. Why not make the entire farm like the garden, though it should become necessary to reduce its dimensions to one-third, or one-fourth of those heretofore existing?—*Ral. Reg.*

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs.; Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

United States Bushel and Gallon.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches. The gallon, 231 cubic inches.

The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

Contents of Cisterns.

The following gives the contents of circular cisterns, for each foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
5 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65

Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

	FEET.
Apples, standard,	25 to 33
Apples, dwarf,	5 to 8
Pears, standard,	20
Pears, dwarf,	8 to 10
Peaches, headed back,	12
Cherries, standard,	20
Cherries, dwarf,	8 to 10
Plums, standard,	15
Plums, dwarf,	8 to 10
Quinces,	6 to 8
Grapes,	10 to 12
Gooseberries and Currents,	4
Raspberries,	4
Blackberries,	6 to 8

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,200
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50
At 33 feet apart each way	40

FAMILY WINE AND CIDER MILL.

THIS Mill will grind from 8 to 10 bushels of Apples, or 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Berries, &c., per hour.

A man can make from two to three barrels of Cider, or 100 to 150 gallons of Wine per day.

They are excellent, cheap, strong and durable. Weight about 150 pounds.

A Larger Mill.

Also a much larger mill that will grind a bushel in two minutes, and run with hand or horse power.

Both are first rate mills and ought to be generally introduced. I have five sold to arrive to-day.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1867. 1-tf

BLACKBERRIES, CHERRIES, AND

Dried Fruit Generally.

I want to purchase **500 barrels** or **100,000 pounds** well dried Blackberries at 6 cents per pound, and **50 barrels** of seeded Cherries.

Also peeled and unpeeled Peaches, bright Apples, Plums, Pears, Whortleberries, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 15, 1867. 1-tf

N. F. BURNHAM'S

CELEBRATED

FRENCH JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

THIS WHEEL, THE GREATEST INvention of the age, surpasses all other wheels in power, economy of water, and steadiness of run, simple in construction and a masterpiece of workmanship. It is not liable to get out order, and from its position in the flume is accessible at all times.

It is cheaper than any other Wheel (of same weight and finish) in market.

☞ Send for circular.

☞ Persons ordering these WHEELS can have them put up by most competent workmen at a small cost.

Address all orders to

F. H. CHESTERMAN,
Millwright and Engineer,
Richmond Va.,
Sole agent for Va. and N. C.

Aug. 30, 1867. 2-3m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—o—

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburg Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THESE FOREIGN PERIODICALS ARE regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews,	$4 per annum.
For any two " "	7 "
For any three " "	10 "
For any four " "	12 "
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review,	7 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13 "
For Blackwood and the four of the Reviews,	15 "

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but eight cents a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the Four Reviews for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the Four Reviews for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The North British from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review, also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
38 Walker St., N. Y.

The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College, 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post paid, $8. no. 2

Three New Southern Books.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
No. 16 Murray Street, N. Y.,

WILL publish, early in August, 1867,

1st. A DEFENCE OF VIRGINIA, [and through her, of the South], in recent and pending contests against the sectional party. By Professor ROBERT L. DABNEY, D. D., author of the Life of General (Stonewall) Jackson. 1 vol. 12 mo., cloth, $1 50.

2nd. DIARY OF A SOUTHERN REFUGEE, during the War. By a Lady of Virginia. 1 vol. 12 mo., cloth, $2.

Dr. Dabney is well known as an Author.—His Life of Stonewall Jackson has had an immense sale—greater, probably, than any other Southern book ever had. He has devoted much time and research to his treatise, and has collected much novel and instructive information for the vindication of the Southern people.—The radical questions in debate are subjected to a thorough and searching inquiry. Several of our most eminent Statesmen, to whom the MS. has been submitted, have approved his work in the highest terms.

THE DIARY OF A REFUGEE is from the pen of a Lady who holds the highest social and literary rank among the ladies of Virginia. Most of the four years of the War were spent in and near Richmond, in contact with distinguished military and civic characters. Like many of the best women of Virginia, she was a constant attendant upon the sick and wounded, in the Hospitals of that city. Her book is admirably written, and is a thrilling narrative of scenes and incidents which came under her notice during those four eventful years. A large number of copies are already subscribed for among her extensive acquaintance, without the employment of any agent.

Either of these books will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price, or both together on receipt of $3.

Early orders from the Trade solicited.—Agents wanted, to whom liberal discounts will be made.

3d. IN PREPARATION,—A Life of General PAT. CLEBURNE, of Arkansas—The Stonewall Jackson of the South-western Confederate Army.

E. J. HALE & SON, (late Editors of the Fayetteville N. C. *Observer,*) respectfully solicit the orders of Southern Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, Professional gentlemen, and others, for any articles in their line, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest wholesale cash prices. Theirs is the only Southern Book House in New York.

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WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

16-6m

PRICES REDUCED.

RANDOLPH 4-4 Sheeting by the Bale at 16 cents! by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C. Aug. 14, 1867. 1-tf.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or traction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and puplished, free

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Priviliges to Publishers.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Writing in Newspapers.

To inclose or conceal a letter, or other thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine or other printed matter, is illegal and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to letter postage.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other than the name and address of the persons to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subject the package to letter postage.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM.

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC,
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS.**

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper.

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent, one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of business.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM

Salem, N. C.